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This file contains information, which languages can be typeset with `ucs.sty`. It is not complete at all and shall be used as a technical reference only, i.e. you should not take it as a source of linguistic information. Names of languages and of scripts may be mixed without further notice.

If you find errors, omissions, better example strings etc., do not hesitate to contact me: `<dominique@unruh.de>`

Many of the example phrases were taken from `http://hcs.harvard.edu/~igp/glass.html` and from the KDE i18n data.

1 Latin scripts

Esperanto (Esperanto)

Esperanto can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `esperanto`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Eĥoŝanĝo ĉiuĵaŭde
Bold ..... **Eĥoŝanĝo ĉiuĵaŭde**
Italic ..... *Eĥoŝanĝo ĉiuĵaŭde*
Slanted ..... *Eĥoŝanĝo ĉiuĵaŭde*
Sans serif ..... Eĥoŝanĝo ĉiuĵaŭde
Typewriter ..... `Eĥoŝanĝo ĉiuĵaŭde`

Small caps ..... EĤOŜANĜO ĈIUĴAŬDE

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[esperanto,english]{babel}
\newcommand\esperantotext[1]{\foreignlanguage{esperanto}{#1}}
    ...
\esperantotext{Eĥoŝanĝo ĉiuĵaŭde}
```

Toki Pona

Toki Pona[1] contains only the Latin letters contained in ASCII. Therefore it can be typeset with almost any Latin encoding (e.g. fontencoding `T1`).

Examples:

Normal ..... toki pona li pona ala pona? pona, nasin pi toki pona li nasin tawa pona.
Bold ..... **toki pona li pona ala pona? pona, nasin pi toki pona li nasin tawa pona.**
Italic ..... *toki pona li pona ala pona? pona, nasin pi toki pona li nasin tawa pona.*
Slanted ..... *toki pona li pona ala pona? pona, nasin pi toki pona li nasin tawa pona.*
Sans serif ..... toki pona li pona ala pona? pona, nasin pi toki pona li nasin tawa pona.
Typewriter ..... `toki pona li pona ala pona?  pona, nasin pi toki pona li nasin tawa pona.`
Small caps ..... TOKI PONA LI PONA ALA PONA? PONA, NASIN PI TOKI PONA LI NASIN TAWA PONA.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\newcommand\tokiponatext[1]{#1}
    ...
\tokiponatext{toki pona li pona ala pona? pona, nasin pi toki pona li nasin tawa pona.}
```

German (Deutsch)

German can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `german`. For Austrian use `austrian`, for new orthography: `ngerman` resp. `naustrian`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg.
Bold ..... **Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg.**
Italic ..... *Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg.*
Slanted ..... *Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg.*
Sans serif ..... Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg.
Typewriter ..... `Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg.`
Small caps ..... FALSCHES ÜBEN VON XYLOPHONMUSIK QUÄLT JEDEN GRÖSSEREN ZWERG.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[german,english]{babel}
\newcommand\germantext[1]{\foreignlanguage{german}{#1}}
    ...
\germantext{Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg.}
```

[1] `http://www.tokipona.org`

French (Français)

French can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `french`.

Examples:

Normal ..... L'élève a dépassé le maître
Bold ..... **L'élève a dépassé le maître**
Italic ..... *L'élève a dépassé le maître*
Slanted ..... *L'élève a dépassé le maître*
Sans serif ..... L'élève a dépassé le maître
Typewriter ..... `L'élève a dépassé le maître`
Small caps ..... L'élève a dépassé le maître

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[french,english]{babel}
\newcommand\frenchtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{french}{#1}}
    ...
\frenchtext{L'élève a dépassé le maître}
```

English

English can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `english`. British English: `british`, American English: `american`.

Examples:

Normal ..... The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
Bold ..... **The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.**
Italic ..... *The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.*
Slanted ..... *The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.*
Sans serif ..... The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
Typewriter ..... `The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.`
Small caps ..... The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[english,english]{babel}
\newcommand\englishtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{english}{#1}}
    ...
\englishtext{The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.}
```

Vietnamese (Tiếng Việt)

Vietnamese can be typeset using fontencoding T5. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `vietnam`. Note that the babel language loads `dblaccnt.sty`, which introduces potential compatibility problems.

Examples:

Normal ..... Sự mặc thị của Đức Chúa...
Bold ..... **Sự mặc thị của Đức Chúa...**
Italic ..... *Sự mặc thị của Đức Chúa...*
Slanted ..... *Sự mặc thị của Đức Chúa...*
Sans serif ..... Sự mặc thị của Đức Chúa...
Typewriter ..... `Sự mặc thị của Đức Chúa...`
Small caps ..... Sự mặc thị của Đức Chúa...

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[vietnam,english]{babel}
\newcommand\vietnamtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{vietnam}{#1}}
    ...
\vietnamtext{Sự mặc thị của Đức Chúa}
```

Afrikaans

Afrikaans can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `afrikaans`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Ek kan glas eet, dit maak my nie seer nie.
Bold ..... **Ek kan glas eet, dit maak my nie seer nie.**
Italic ..... *Ek kan glas eet, dit maak my nie seer nie.*
Slanted ..... *Ek kan glas eet, dit maak my nie seer nie.*
Sans serif ..... Ek kan glas eet, dit maak my nie seer nie.
Typewriter ..... `Ek kan glas eet, dit maak my nie seer nie.`
Small caps ..... Ek kan glas eet, dit maak my nie seer nie.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[afrikaans,english]{babel}
\newcommand\afrikaanstext[1]{\foreignlanguage{afrikaans}{#1}}
    ...
\afrikaanstext{Ek kan glas eet, dit maak my nie seer nie.}
```

Bahasa

Bahasa can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `bahasa`.

Brazilian

Brazilian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `brazil`.

Breton

Breton can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `breton`.

Croatian (Hrvatski)

Croatian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `croatian`.

Czech (Český)

Czech can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `czech`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy.
Bold ..... **Žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy.**
Italic ..... *Žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy.*
Slanted ..... *Žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy.*
Sans serif ..... Žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy.
Typewriter ..... `Žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy.`
Small caps ..... Žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[czech,english]{babel}
\newcommand\czechtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{czech}{#1}}
    ...
\czechtext{Žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy.}
```

Danish (Dansk)

Danish can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `danish`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Jeg kan spise glas, det gør ikke ondt på mig.
Bold ..... **Jeg kan spise glas, det gør ikke ondt på mig.**
Italic ..... *Jeg kan spise glas, det gør ikke ondt på mig.*
Slanted ..... *Jeg kan spise glas, det gør ikke ondt på mig.*
Sans serif ..... Jeg kan spise glas, det gør ikke ondt på mig.
Typewriter ..... `Jeg kan spise glas, det gør ikke ondt på mig.`
Small caps ..... Jeg kan spise glas, det gør ikke ondt på mig.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[danish,english]{babel}
\newcommand\danishtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{danish}{#1}}
    ...
\danishtext{Jeg kan spise glas, det gør ikke ondt på mig.}
```

Dutch (Nederlands)

Dutch can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `dutch`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Ik kan glas eten. Het doet geen pijn.
Bold ..... **Ik kan glas eten. Het doet geen pijn.**
Italic ..... *Ik kan glas eten. Het doet geen pijn.*
Slanted ..... *Ik kan glas eten. Het doet geen pijn.*
Sans serif ..... Ik kan glas eten. Het doet geen pijn.

Typewriter ..... `Ik kan glas eten.  Het doet geen pijn.`
Small caps ..... Ik kan glas eten. Het doet geen pijn.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[dutch,english]{babel}
\newcommand\dutchtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{dutch}{#1}}
    ...
\dutchtext{Ik kan glas eten. Het doet geen pijn.}
```

Finnish (Suomi)

Finnish can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `finnish`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Pystyn syömään lasia. Se ei koske yhtään.
Bold ..... **Pystyn syömään lasia. Se ei koske yhtään.**
Italic ..... *Pystyn syömään lasia. Se ei koske yhtään.*
Slanted ..... *Pystyn syömään lasia. Se ei koske yhtään.*
Sans serif ..... Pystyn syömään lasia. Se ei koske yhtään.
Typewriter ..... `Pystyn syömään lasia. Se ei koske yhtään.`
Small caps ..... Pystyn syömään lasia. Se ei koske yhtään.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[finnish,english]{babel}
\newcommand\finnishtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{finnish}{#1}}
    ...
\finnishtext{Pystyn syömään lasia. Se ei koske yhtään.}
```

Estonian (Eesti)

Estonian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `estonian`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Ma võin klaasi süüa, see ei tee mulle midagi.
Bold ..... **Ma võin klaasi süüa, see ei tee mulle midagi.**
Italic ..... *Ma võin klaasi süüa, see ei tee mulle midagi.*
Slanted ..... *Ma võin klaasi süüa, see ei tee mulle midagi.*
Sans serif ..... Ma võin klaasi süüa, see ei tee mulle midagi.
Typewriter ..... `Ma võin klaasi süüa, see ei tee mulle midagi.`
Small caps ..... Ma võin klaasi süüa, see ei tee mulle midagi.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[estonian,english]{babel}
\newcommand\estoniantext[1]{\foreignlanguage{estonian}{#1}}
    ...
\estoniantext{Ma võin klaasi süüa, see ei tee mulle midagi.}
```

Icelandic (Íslenska)

Icelandic can be typeset using fontencoding T1.

Examples:

Normal ..... Öll dýrin í skóginum eiga að vera vinir!
Bold ..... **Öll dýrin í skóginum eiga að vera vinir!**
Italic ..... *Öll dýrin í skóginum eiga að vera vinir!*
Slanted ..... *Öll dýrin í skóginum eiga að vera vinir!*
Sans serif ..... Öll dýrin í skóginum eiga að vera vinir!
Typewriter ..... `Öll dýrin í skóginum eiga að vera vinir!`
Small caps ..... Öll dýrin í skóginum eiga að vera vinir!

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\newcommand\icelandictext[1]{#1}
    ...
\icelandictext{Öll dýrin í skóginum eiga að vera vinir!}
```

Galician (Galego)

Galician can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `galician`.

Hungarian (Magyar)

Hungarian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `hungarian`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Árvízt#ur#o Tükörfúrógép
Bold ..... **Árvízt#ur#o Tükörfúrógép**
Italic ..... *Árvízt#ur#o Tükörfúrógép*
Slanted ..... *Árvízt#ur#o Tükörfúrógép*
Sans serif ..... Árvízt#ur#o Tükörfúrógép
Typewriter ..... `Árvízt#ur#o Tükörfúrógép`
Small caps ..... Árvízt#ur#o Tükörfúrógép

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[hungarian,english]{babel}
\newcommand\hungariantext[1]{\foreignlanguage{hungarian}{#1}}
    ...
\hungariantext{  Árvízt#ur#o Tükörfúrógép}
```

Irish (Gaeilge)

Irish can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `irish`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Tá mé in ann gloine a ithe; Ní chuireann sé isteach nó amach orm.
Bold ..... **Tá mé in ann gloine a ithe; Ní chuireann sé isteach nó amach orm.**
Italic ..... *Tá mé in ann gloine a ithe; Ní chuireann sé isteach nó amach orm.*
Slanted ..... *Tá mé in ann gloine a ithe; Ní chuireann sé isteach nó amach orm.*
Sans serif ..... Tá mé in ann gloine a ithe; Ní chuireann sé isteach nó amach orm.
Typewriter ..... `Tá mé in ann gloine a ithe; Ní chuireann sé isteach nó amach orm.`

Small caps ..... Tá mé in ann gloine a ithe; Ní chuireann sé isteach nó amach orm.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[irish,english]{babel}
\newcommand\irishtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{irish}{#1}}
    ...
\irishtext{Tá mé in ann gloine a ithe; Ní chuireann sé isteach nó amach orm.}
```

Italian (Italiano)

Italian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `italian`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Posso mangiare il vetro, non mi fa male.
Bold ..... **Posso mangiare il vetro, non mi fa male.**
Italic ..... *Posso mangiare il vetro, non mi fa male.*
Slanted ..... *Posso mangiare il vetro, non mi fa male.*
Sans serif ..... Posso mangiare il vetro, non mi fa male.
Typewriter ..... `Posso mangiare il vetro, non mi fa male.`
Small caps ..... Posso mangiare il vetro, non mi fa male.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[italian,english]{babel}
\newcommand\italiantext[1]{\foreignlanguage{italian}{#1}}
    ...
\italiantext{Posso mangiare il vetro, non mi fa male.}
```

Latin (Lingua latina)

Latin can be typeset using fontencoding T1.

Examples:

Normal ..... Vitrum edere possum; mihi non nocet.
Bold ..... **Vitrum edere possum; mihi non nocet.**
Italic ..... *Vitrum edere possum; mihi non nocet.*
Slanted ..... *Vitrum edere possum; mihi non nocet.*
Sans serif ..... Vitrum edere possum; mihi non nocet.
Typewriter ..... `Vitrum edere possum; mihi non nocet.`
Small caps ..... Vitrum edere possum; mihi non nocet.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\newcommand\latintext[1]{#1}
    ...
\latintext{Vitrum edere possum; mihi non nocet.}
```

Latvian (Latviešu)

Latvian can be typeset using fontencoding T1, the ģ however is constructed in an ugly way.

Examples:

Normal ..... Sliņkis izlīdzas ar viltību
Bold ..... **Sliņkis izlīdzas ar viltību**
Italic ..... *Sliņkis izlīdzas ar viltību*
Slanted ..... *Sliņkis izlīdzas ar viltību*
Sans serif ..... Sliņkis izlīdzas ar viltību
Typewriter ..... `Sliņkis izlīdzas ar viltību`
Small caps ..... Sliņkis izlīdzas ar viltību

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[nodirty]{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\newcommand\latviantext[1]{\bgroup\SetUnicodeOption{dirty}#1\egroup}
    ...
\latviantext{Sliņkis izlīdzas ar viltību}
```

Upper Sorbian

Upper Sorbian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `uppersorbian`.

Lower Sorbian

Lower Sorbian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `lowersorbian`.

Maltese (Malti)

Maltese can be typeset using fontencoding OT1, the Ħ and ħ however are constructed in an ugly way.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[nodirty]{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[OT1,T1]{fontenc}
\newcommand\maltesetext[1]{\bgroup\fontencoding{OT1}\selectfont\SetUnicodeOption{dirty}#1\egroup}
    ...
\maltesetext{Malti}
```

Norwegian (Norsk)

Norwegian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. Use `nynorsk` for new orthography.

Examples:

Normal ..... Jeg kan spise glas. Det gjør meg ikke vondt.
Bold ..... **Jeg kan spise glas. Det gjør meg ikke vondt.**
Italic ..... *Jeg kan spise glas. Det gjør meg ikke vondt.*
Slanted ..... *Jeg kan spise glas. Det gjør meg ikke vondt.*
Sans serif ..... Jeg kan spise glas. Det gjør meg ikke vondt.
Typewriter ..... `Jeg kan spise glas. Det gjør meg ikke vondt.`
Small caps ..... Jeg kan spise glas. Det gjør meg ikke vondt.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\newcommand\norsktext[1]{#1}
    ...
\norsktext{Jeg kan spise glas. Det gjør meg ikke vondt.}
```

Polish (Polska)

Polish can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `polish`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Zażółć Gęślą Jaźń
Bold ..... **Zażółć Gęślą Jaźń**
Italic ..... *Zażółć Gęślą Jaźń*
Slanted ..... *Zażółć Gęślą Jaźń*
Sans serif ..... Zażółć Gęślą Jaźń
Typewriter ..... `Zażółć Gęślą Jaźń`
Small caps ..... Zażółć Gęślą Jaźń

Portuguese (Português)

Portuguese can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `portuguese`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Posso comer vidro, não me fere.
Bold ..... **Posso comer vidro, não me fere.**
Italic ..... *Posso comer vidro, não me fere.*
Slanted ..... *Posso comer vidro, não me fere.*
Sans serif ..... Posso comer vidro, não me fere.
Typewriter ..... `Posso comer vidro, não me fere.`
Small caps ..... Posso comer vidro, não me fere.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[portuguese,english]{babel}
\newcommand\portuguesetext[1]{\foreignlanguage{portuguese}{#1}}
    ...
\portuguesetext{Posso comer vidro, não me fere.}
```

Romanian (Română)

Romanian can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `romanian`.

Examples:

Normal	Pot minca sticla. Nu ma doare.
Bold	**Pot minca sticla. Nu ma doare.**
Italic	*Pot minca sticla. Nu ma doare.*
Slanted	*Pot minca sticla. Nu ma doare.*
Sans serif	Pot minca sticla. Nu ma doare.
Typewriter	`Pot minca sticla. Nu ma doare.`
Small caps	Pot minca sticla. Nu ma doare.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[romanian,english]{babel}
\newcommand\romaniantext[1]{\foreignlanguage{romanian}{#1}}
    ...
\romaniantext{Pot minca sticla. Nu ma doare.}
```

Scottish

Scottish can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `scottish`.

Examples:

Normal	'S urrainn dhomh gloinne ithe; cha ghoirtich i mi.
Bold	**'S urrainn dhomh gloinne ithe; cha ghoirtich i mi.**
Italic	*'S urrainn dhomh gloinne ithe; cha ghoirtich i mi.*
Slanted	*'S urrainn dhomh gloinne ithe; cha ghoirtich i mi.*
Sans serif	'S urrainn dhomh gloinne ithe; cha ghoirtich i mi.
Typewriter	`'S urrainn dhomh gloinne ithe; cha ghoirtich i mi.`
Small caps	'S urrainn dhomh gloinne ithe; cha ghoirtich i mi.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[scottish,english]{babel}
\newcommand\scottishtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{scottish}{#1}}
    ...
\scottishtext{'S urrainn dhomh gloinne ithe; cha ghoirtich i mi.}
```

Slovak (Slovenský)

Slovak can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `slovak`.

Examples:

Normal	Rýchla hnedá líška skáče cez lenivého psa
Bold	**Rýchla hnedá líška skáče cez lenivého psa**
Italic	*Rýchla hnedá líška skáče cez lenivého psa*
Slanted	*Rýchla hnedá líška skáče cez lenivého psa*
Sans serif	Rýchla hnedá líška skáče cez lenivého psa
Typewriter	`Rýchla hnedá líška skáče cez lenivého psa`
Small caps	Rýchla hnedá líška skáče cez lenivého psa

Spanish (Español / Castellano)

Spanish can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `spanish`.

Examples:

Normal ..... La cigüeña tocaba el saxofón detrás del palenque de paja.
Bold ..... **La cigüeña tocaba el saxofón detrás del palenque de paja.**
Italic ..... *La cigüeña tocaba el saxofón detrás del palenque de paja.*
Slanted ..... *La cigüeña tocaba el saxofón detrás del palenque de paja.*
Sans serif ..... La cigüeña tocaba el saxofón detrás del palenque de paja.
Typewriter ..... `La cigüeña tocaba el saxofón detrás del palenque de paja.`
Small caps ..... La cigüeña tocaba el saxofón detrás del palenque de paja.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[spanish,english]{babel}
\newcommand\spanishtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{spanish}{#1}}
    ...
\spanishtext{La cigüeña tocaba el saxofón detrás del palenque de paja.}
```

Swedish (Svenska)

Swedish can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `swedish`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Östen äter müsli på ett café.
Bold ..... **Östen äter müsli på ett café.**
Italic ..... *Östen äter müsli på ett café.*
Slanted ..... *Östen äter müsli på ett café.*
Sans serif ..... Östen äter müsli på ett café.
Typewriter ..... `Östen äter müsli på ett café.`
Small caps ..... Östen äter müsli på ett café.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[swedish,english]{babel}
\newcommand\swedishtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{swedish}{#1}}
    ...
\swedishtext{Östen äter müsli på ett café.}
```

Welsh

Welsh can be typeset using fontencoding T1. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `welsh`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Dw i'n gallu bwyta gwydr, dwy e ddim yn gwneud dolur i mi.
Bold ..... **Dw i'n gallu bwyta gwydr, dwy e ddim yn gwneud dolur i mi.**
Italic ..... *Dw i'n gallu bwyta gwydr, dwy e ddim yn gwneud dolur i mi.*
Slanted ..... *Dw i'n gallu bwyta gwydr, dwy e ddim yn gwneud dolur i mi.*
Sans serif ..... Dw i'n gallu bwyta gwydr, dwy e ddim yn gwneud dolur i mi.
Typewriter ..... `Dw i'n gallu bwyta gwydr, dwy e ddim yn gwneud dolur i mi.`
Small caps ..... Dw i'n gallu bwyta gwydr, dwy e ddim yn gwneud dolur i mi.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
```

```
\usepackage[welsh,english]{babel}
\newcommand\welshtext[1]{\foreignlanguage{welsh}{#1}}
    ...
\welshtext{Dw i'n gallu bwyta gwydr, dwy e ddim yn gwneud dolur i mi.}
```

2 Cyrillic

Many languages named here where taken from
`ftp://ftp.dante.de/tex-archive/fonts/cyrillic/lh/doc/beresta.tgz`.

Russian (Русский)

This language can be typeset using fontencoding T2A. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `russian`.

Examples:

Normal ..... Луна. Балкон. Она и он. Вдруг — супруг. «Подлец!» Конец.
Bold ..... **Луна. Балкон. Она и он. Вдруг — супруг. «Подлец!» Конец.**
Italic ..... *Луна. Балкон. Она и он. Вдруг — супруг. «Подлец!» Конец.*
Slanted ..... *Луна. Балкон. Она и он. Вдруг — супруг. «Подлец!» Конец.*
Sans serif ..... Луна. Балкон. Она и он. Вдруг — супруг. «Подлец!» Конец.
Typewriter ..... `Луна. Балкон. Она и он. Вдруг - супруг. «Подлец!» Конец.`
Small caps ..... Луна. Балкон. Она и он. Вдруг — супруг. «Подлец!» Конец.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[russian,english]{babel}
\newcommand\russiantext[1]{\foreignlanguage{russian}{#1}}
    ...
\russiantext{Луна. Балкон. Она и он. Вдруг - супруг. «Подлец!» Конец.}
```

Ukrainian (Українська)

This language can be typeset using fontencoding T2A. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `ukrainian`.

Belarusian (Беларуская)

Belarusian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Bulgarian (Български)

Bulgarian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Macedonian (Македонски)

Macedonian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Serbian

Serbian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Moldavian

Moldavian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Kurdish (Cyrillic)

Kurdish (Cyrillic) can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Ossetian

Ossetian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Tadzhik

Tadzhik can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Abkhazian

Abkhazian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Abazinian

Abazinian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Adygey

Adygey can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Kabardinian-Chircassian

Kabardinian-Chircassian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Ingush

Ingush can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Chechen

Chechen can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Avar

Avar can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Dargin

Dargin can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Lak

Lak can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Lezgin

Lezgin can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Tabasaran

Tabasaran can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Mansi

Mansi can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Khanty

Khanty can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Komi

Komi can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Komi-Permyak

Komi-Permyak can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Mari

Mari can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Mordvin

Mordvin can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Saam

Saam can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Udmurt

Udmurt can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Nganasan

Nganasan can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Nenets

Nenets can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Selkup

Selkup can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Chuvash

Chuvash can be typeset using the LH fonts (fontencoding `T2A`).

Examples:

Normal ..... Улмуççи çуркунне çеçкере кăмăллă—çке ун айĕнче ç#уреье.
Bold ..... **Улмуççи çуркунне çеçкере кăмăллă—çке ун айĕнче ç#уреье.**
Italic ..... *Улмуççи çуркунне çеçкере кăмăллă—çке ун айĕнче ç#уреье.*
Slanted ..... *Улмуççи çуркунне çеçкере кăмăллă—çке ун айĕнче ç#уреье.*
Sans serif ..... Улмуççи çуркунне çеçкере кăмăллă—çке ун айĕнче ç#уреье.
Typewriter ..... `Улмуççи çуркунне çеçкере кăмăллă-çке ун айĕнче ç#уреье.`
Small caps ..... Улмуççи çуркунне çеçкере кăмăллă—çке ун айĕнче ç#уреье.

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T2A,T1]{fontenc}
\newcommand\chuvashtext[1]{\bgroup\fontencoding{T2A}\selectfont#1\egroup}
    ...
\chuvashtext{Улмуççи çуркунне çеçкере кăмăллă-çке ун айĕнче ç#уреье.}
```

Azerbaijani

Azerbaijani can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Gagaus

Gagaus can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Turkmen

Turkmen can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Altai

Altai can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Balkar

Balkar can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Bashkir

Bashkir can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Kazakh

Kazakh can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Kara-Kalpak

Kara-Kalpak can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Karachai

Karachai can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Kirgiz

Kirgiz can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Crimea-Tatar

Crimea-Tatar can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Kumyk

Kumyk can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Nogai

Nogai can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Tatar

Tatar can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Uzbek

Uzbek can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Uigur

Uigur can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Dolgan

Dolgan can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Tofalar

Tofalar can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Tuvinian

Tuvinian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Khakassian

Khakassian can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Shor

Shor can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Yakut

Yakut can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Buryat

Buryat can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Kalmyk

Kalmyk can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Mongolian (Cyrillic)

Mongolian (Cyrillic) can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Evenki

Evenki can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Even

Even can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Nanai

Nanai can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Ulchi

Ulchi can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Dungan

Dungan can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Chukchi

Chukchi can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Koryak

Koryak can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Nivkh

Nivkh can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Aleut

Aleut can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Itelmen

Itelmen can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Eskimo

Eskimo can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Yukagir

Yukagir can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

Kettish

Kettish can be typeset using the LH fonts (try e.g. fontencodings T2A, T2B, T2C, T2D, X2, XS). See also Russian (p. 13).

3 CJK

Japanese (日本語)

This language can be typeset using the fonts supported by CJK-LaTeX and fontencoding C40. Activate the Unicode option `cjkjis`

Examples:

Family `song` (kanji48 font) ..... 私は消しゴムです。

Chinese (traditional) (中文)

This language can be typeset using the fonts supported by CJK-LaTeX and fontencoding C00. Activate the Unicode option `cjkbg5`. Note that you *must not* activate the fontencoding using `\fontencoding`, it suffices that it is loaded.

Examples:

Family `ming` (Arphic font) ..... 耶穌基督的啓示...
Family `ming` (Arphic font), slanted ..... *耶穌基督的啓示...*
Family `mingr` (Arphic font), rotated ..... 耶穌基督的啓示...
Family `mingr` (Arphic font), rotated, slanted ..... *耶穌基督的啓示...*
Family `kai` ..... 耶穌基督的啓示...
Family `kair`, rotated ..... 耶穌基督的啓示...
Family `akai` (Arphic font) ..... 耶穌基督的啓示...

Family `akai` (Arphic font), slanted ..... *耶穌基督的啓示...*
Family `akair` (Arphic font), rotated ..... 耶穌基督的啓示...
Family `akair` (Arphic font), rotated, slanted ..... *耶穌基督的啓示...*
Family `CNS` ..... 耶穌基督的啟示...
Family `moekai` (Taiwan MOE font) ..... 耶穌基督的啟示...
Family `moesong` (Taiwan MOE font) ..... 耶穌基督的啟示...

Chinese (simplified) (中文)

This language can be typeset using the fonts supported by CJK-LaTeX and fontencoding `C10`. Activate the Unicode option `cjkgb`. Note that you *must not* activate the fontencoding using `\fontencoding`, it suffices that it is loaded.

Examples:
Family `fs` (Jianti Fangsong font) ..... 耶穌基督的启示...
Family `akai` (Arphic font AR PL KaitiM GB) ..... 耶穌基督的启示...
Family `akai` (Arphic font AR PL KaitiM GB), slanted ..... *耶穌基督的启示...*
Family `akair` (Arphic font "AR PL KaitiM GB"), rotated ..... 耶穌基督的启示...
Family `akair` (Arphic font "AR PL KaitiM GB"), rotated, slanted *耶穌基督的启示...*
Family `asng` (Arphic font "AR PL SungtiL GB") ..... 耶穌基督的启示...
Family `asng` (Arphic font "AR PL SungtiL GB"), slanted ..... *耶穌基督的启示...*
Family `asngr` (Arphic font "AR PL SungtiL GB"), rotated ..... 耶穌基督的启示...
Family `asngr` (Arphic font "AR PL SungtiL GB"), rotated, slanted *耶穌基督的启示...*

Korean (한국어)

This language can be typeset using the fonts supported by CJK-LaTeX and fontencoding C61. Activate the Unicode option `cjkhangul`

Examples:
Family `mj` ..... 굵고 기울어짐
Family `mj`, bold ..... **굵고 기울어짐**
Family `dr` ..... **굵고 기울어짐**
Family `gr` ..... 굵고 기울어짐
Family `gs` ..... 굵고 기울어짐
Family `gt` ..... 굵고 기울어짐

4 Indian scripts

Thai (ไทย)

This encoding can be typeset using the fontencoding `C90` and fontfamilies `nrsr` or `dbss`,[2] or using the fontencoding `LTA` and one of the fonts `arialuni.ttf`[3] or `code2000.ttf`[4]. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `thaicjk`.

Examples:
Fontencoding `C90`, Family `nrsr` ..... ,
Fontencoding `C90`, Family `nrsr`, bold ..... **,**
Fontencoding `C90`, Family `nrsr`, italic ..... *,*

[2] install CJK-LaTeX and ThaiLaTeX to get these
[3] MS Arial Unicode: `http://download.microsoft.com/download/publisher2000/Aruniup/2000/WIN98/EN-US/Aruniupd.exe`
[4] Code2000: `http://home.att.net/~jameskass/`

Fontencoding C90, Family nrsr, bold, italic ..... **,**
Fontencoding C90, Family dbss ..... สวัสดีครับ, สวัสดีค่ะ
Fontencoding C90, Family dbss, bold ..... **สวัสดีครับ, สวัสดีค่ะ**
Fontencoding C90, Family dbss, italic ..... *สวัสดีครับ, สวัสดีค่ะ*
Fontencoding C90, Family dbss, bold, italic ..... ***สวัสดีครับ, สวัสดีค่ะ***
Fontencoding LTA, Family arial (arialuni.ttf) ..... สวัสดีครับ, สวัสดีค่ะ
Fontencoding LTA, Family c2000 (code2000.ttf) ..... สวัสดีครับ, สวัสดีค่ะ

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[LTA,T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage[thaicjk,english]{babel}
\newcommand\thaitext[1]{\bgroup\fontencoding{LTA}\fontfamily{arial}\selectfont%
    \foreignlanguage{thaicjk}{#1}\egroup}
    ...
\thaitext{สวัสดีครับ, สวัสดีค่ะ}
```

Kuy

See also Thai (p. 22).

Lavna

See also Thai (p. 22).

Pali

See also Thai (p. 22).

Devanagari

This script can be written using the fontencoding LDV and the font arialuni.ttf[5], but it will lack ligatures and halfforms.

Hindi

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Marathi

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Nepali

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

[5]MS Arial Unicode: http://download.microsoft.com/download/publisher2000/Aruniup/2000/WIN98/EN-US/Aruniupd.exe

Awadhi

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Begheli

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Bhatneri

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Bhili

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Bihari

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Braj-Bhasha

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Chhattisgarhi

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Garhwali

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Gondi

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Harauti

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Ho

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Jaipuri

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Kachchhi

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Kanauji

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Konkani

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Kului

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Kumaoni

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Kurku

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Kurukh

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Marwari

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Mundari

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Newari

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Palpa

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Santali

See also Devanagari (p. 23).

Telugu (తెలుగు)

This language can be typeset using fontencoding `LTL`[6] and the TeluguTEX fonts or fontencoding `LTG`[7] and the font `code2000.ttf`[8].

Note that with `LTG` superscript vowels look wrong and no ligatures are supported.

Examples:

Fontencoding `LTL`, normal ..... తెలుగు
Fontencoding `LTL`, bold ..... తెలుగు
Fontencoding `LTL`, slanted ..... తెలుగు
Fontencoding `LTL`, X-non-uniform (`\fontseries{nx}`) ..... తెలుగు
Fontencoding `LTL`, Y-non-uniform (`\fontseries{ny}`) ..... తెలుగు

Fontencoding `LTA`, Family `c2000` (`code2000.ttf`) ..... తెలుగు

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[unistring]{ucsutils}
\usepackage[LTL,T1]{fontenc}
% Note: This macro does not work in moving arguments (captions etc.)
% because of the macro call \unistring{#1}. You may use
% \SetUnicodeOption{combine}#1\SetUnicodeOption{nocombine} instead,
% but then you may not provide whitespaces or other ASCII characters as input,
% i.e. you have to call the macro for each word separately.
\newcommand\telugutext[1]{\bgroup\fontencoding{LTL}\selectfont\unistring{#1}\egroup}
    ...
\telugutext{తెలుగు}
```

[6] Contributed with `ucs.sty`. Install also TeluguTEX.
[7] Contributed with `ucs.sty`.
[8] Code2000: `http://home.att.net/~jameskass/`

5 African scripts

Ge'ez

This script can be written using the fonts `gfzemenu.ttf`[9], `jiret.ttf`[10] or `code2000.ttf`[11]. Use fontencoding `LET`.

See section 7.1 for instructions on installing these fonts. The TEX names should be as follows:

`gfzemenu.ttf`	gfzemen
`jiret.ttf`	jiret
`code2000.ttf`	code2k

Examples:

Family `gfzem` (`gfzemenu.ttf`) ..... ሰማይ አይታረስ ንጉሥ አይከሰስ።...
Family `jiret` (`jiret.ttf`) ..... ሰ ማ ይ አ ይ ታ ረ ስ ን ጉ ሥ አ ይ ከ ሰ ስ ። ...
Family `c2000` (`code2000.ttf`) ..... ሰማይ አይታረስ ንጉሥ አይከሰስ።...

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[LET,T1]{fontenc}
\newcommand\geeztext[1]{\bgroup\fontencoding{LET}\fontfamily{gfzem}\selectfont#1\egroup}
    ...
\geeztext{ሰማይ አይታረስ ንጉሥ አይከሰስ።}
```

Amharic (Ethiopic)

See also Ge'ez (p. 27).

Tigrinya (Eritrean)

See also Ge'ez (p. 27).

Tigre (Eritrean)

See also Ge'ez (p. 27).

Oromo (Ethiopic)

See also Ge'ez (p. 27).

[9] `ftp://ftp.ethiopic.org/pub/fonts/TrueType/gfzemenu.ttf`
[10] `http://www.senamirmir.com/download/jiret.zip`
[11] Code2000: `http://home.att.net/~jameskass/`

6 Miscellaneous languages and scripts

Greek (Ελληνικά)

Greek can be typeset using fontencoding `LGR`. This language is known to `babel.sty` as `greek`. Ancient (polytonic) Greek as `polutonikogreek`. Normally the CB fonts are installed by default. You can alternatively use the Kerkis fonts[12][13].

Examples:

Family `cmr` (CB fonts) ..... χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, Ἐλευθεριά!
Family `cmr` (CB fonts), bold ..... **χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, Ἐλευθεριά!**
Family `cmr` (CB fonts), italic ..... *χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, Ἐλευθεριά!*
Family `cmr` (CB fonts), slanted ..... *χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, Ἐλευθεριά!*
Family `cmr` (CB fonts), sans serif ..... χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, Ἐλευθεριά!
Family `cmr` (CB fonts), typewriter ..... χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, Ἐλευθεριά!
Family `cmr` (CB fonts), small caps ..... ΧΑΙΡΕ, Ω ΧΑΙΡΕ, ἘΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ!

Family `mak` (Kerkis fonts) ..... χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, Ἐλευθεριά!
Family `mak` (Kerkis fonts), slanted ..... *χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, Ἐλευθεριά!*
Family `mak` (Kerkis fonts), bold[13] ..... **χαρε, χαρε, Ελευθεριά!**
Family `mak` (Kerkis fonts), italic[13] ..... *χαρε, χαρε, Ελευθεριά!*
Family `mak` (Kerkis fonts), small caps[13] ..... ΧΑΡΕ, ΧΑΡΕ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΆ!
Family `mak` (Kerkis fonts), fontshape `ui`[13] ..... χαρε, χαρε, Ελευθεριά!
Family `mak` (Kerkis fonts), fontshape `sco`[13] ..... *ΧΑΡΕ, ΧΑΡΕ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΆ!*
Family `mak` (Kerkis fonts), fontshape `cal`[13] ..... *χαρε, χαρε, Ελευθεριά!*

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[greek,english]{babel}
\newcommand\greektext[1]{\foreignlanguage{greek}{#1}}
    ...
\greektext{χαῖρε, ὦ χαῖρε, 'Ελευθεριά!}
```

Hebrew (עברית)

This language (also biblical, i.e. vowelified) can be typeset using fontencoding `LHE`[14] or fontencoding `MKR`. There is also a babel language (`hebrew`), but at least on my system it did not work correctly.

Examples:

Fontencoding `LHE`, Normal (Jerusalem) ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding `LHE`, Bold (Dead Sea) ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding `LHE`, Italic (Old Jaffa) ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding `LHE`, Sans serif (Tel Aviv) ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית

Fontencoding `LHE`, Family `clas`, normal (HClassic) ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding `LHE`, Family `clas`, slanted (HCaption) ..... *למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית*

Fontencoding `LHE`, Family `fr` (Frank Ruehl), normal ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding `LHE`, Family `fr` (Frank Ruehl), slanted ..... *למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית*
Fontencoding `LHE`, Family `fr` (Frank Ruehl), bold ..... **למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית**

Fontencoding `LHE`, Family `shold` (Shalom Old) ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית

[12] `http://iris.math.aegean.gr/software/kerkis/`
[13] Some of the Kerkis fontstyles do not support polytonic Greek, they silently drop accented characters (except those just with oxia; see the examples)
[14] Available from `/language/hebrew/hebtex/macros/latex_macros/lheenc.def`. Get also files `lhe*.fd`.

Fontencoding LHE, Family shstk (Shalom Stick) ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding LHE, Family shscr (Shalom Script) ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית

Fontencoding LHE, Family crml (Carmel), normal ..... **למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית**
Fontencoding LHE, Family crml (Carmel), slanted ..... ***למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית***

Fontencoding LHE, Family redis (Redis), normal ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding LHE, Family redis (Redis), slanted ..... *למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית*
Fontencoding LHE, Family redis (Redis), bold ..... **למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית**

Fontencoding MKR, Family omega, normal ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית

Fontencoding MKR, Family ezra, normal ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding MKR, Family ezra, italic ..... *למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית*
Fontencoding MKR, Family ezra, bold ..... **למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית**
Fontencoding MKR, Family ezra, fontshape o (outline) .... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית

Fontencoding MKR, Family rashi, normal ..... למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית
Fontencoding MKR, Family rashi, bold ..... **למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית**

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[LHE,T1]{fontenc}
% \beginR and \endR need e-LaTeX
\newcommand\hebrewtext[1]{\bgroup\fontencoding{LHE}\selectfont\beginR#1%
    \endR\egroup}
    ...
% The file should contain the R2L text in logical order, i.e. the rightmost letter first.
\hebrewtext{למה הם פשוט לא מדברים עברית}
```

Braille (⠠ ⠃⠗⠇)

This script can be typeset using the package `braille.sty`, available from CTAN.[15]

Examples:

Normal ..... ⠠⠓⠑⠍ ⠓⠁⠍ ⠏⠎⠓⠥⠞ ⠇⠁ ⠍⠙⠃⠗⠊⠍ ⠁⠃⠗⠊⠞
With puttinydots ..... ⠠⠓⠑⠍ ⠓⠁⠍ ⠏⠎⠓⠥⠞ ⠇⠁ ⠍⠙⠃⠗⠊⠍ ⠁⠃⠗⠊⠞
With 8dots and puttinydots ..... ⠠⠓⠑⠍ ⠓⠁⠍ ⠏⠎⠓⠥⠞ ⠇⠁ ⠍⠙⠃⠗⠊⠍ ⠁⠃⠗⠊⠞
With mirror and puttinydots ..... ⠠⠓⠑⠍ ⠓⠁⠍ ⠏⠎⠓⠥⠞ ⠇⠁ ⠍⠙⠃⠗⠊⠍ ⠁⠃⠗⠊⠞

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[compact]{braille}
% With \brailleunit == 0.75ex, the braille letters will
% approximately match the other letters in size.
\newcommand\brailletext[1]{{\setlength\brailleunit{.75ex}#1}}
    ...
\brailletext{⠠⠓⠑⠍ ⠓⠁⠍ ⠏⠎⠓⠥⠞ ⠇⠁ ⠍⠙⠃⠗⠊⠍ ⠁⠃⠗⠊⠞}
```

[15] /macros/latex/contrib/supported/braille/braille.sty

IPA (ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn)

The IPA (International Phonetic Association) alphabet can be written using the fontencoding `T3`. For some letters you have to load the package tipa, possibly with options `extra` or `tone`. Activate the Unicode option `tipa`.

Examples:

Family `cmr` ..... ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn
Family `cmr`, bold ..... **ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn**
Family `cmr`, slanted ..... *ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn*
Family `cmss` (sans serif) ..... ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn

Family `ptm` (Times) ..... ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn
Family `ptm` (Times), bold ..... **ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn**
Family `ptm` (Times), slanted ..... *ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn*
Family `phv` (Helvetica, sans serif) ..... ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[notipa]{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T3,T1]{fontenc}
\newcommand\ipatext[1]{\bgroup\fontencoding{T3}\selectfont\SetUnicodeOption{tipa}#1\egroup}
    ...
\ipatext{ɪntəˈnæʃənəl fəˈnɛtɪk əsoʊsiˈeɪʃn}
```

Klingon (𓖴𓖼𓖷𓖵𓖺 𓖴𓖷𓖵 / 𓖽𓖼𓖵𓖹)

We deal here with Klingon using the writing system often (incorrectly) attributed to Michael Okuda[16]. It can be typeset using fontencoding `LKL` and the font `pIq.mf`[17]. You have to activate the Unicode option `privatecsur` in order to use Klingon characters. The characters are encoded in `ucs.sty` according to the CSUR Registry[18].

Examples:

Normal .....

Some usage example:

```
\usepackage[noprivatecsur]{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[LKL,T1]{fontenc}
\newcommand\klingontext[1]{\bgroup\fontencoding{LKL}\fontfamily{kli}\selectfont%
    \SetUnicodeOption{privatecsur}#1\egroup}
    ...
\klingontext{}
```

7 Technical Details

7.1 How To Install TrueType Fonts

This section describes how to use a TrueType font with LaTeX. We will concentrate on fonts which are Unicode encoded.

The explanations here are valid for teTeX, but the necessary actions should be similar in other distributions.

You need the following prerequisites to use the font:

[16] `http://www.kli.org/tlh/pIqaD.html`
[17] Available from `//fonts/okuda/pIq.mf`
[18] ConScript Unicode Registry: `http://www.evertype.com/standards/csur/`; this registry coordinates the assignment of blocks out of the Unicode Private Use Area to constructed/artificial scripts.

- A fontencoding supporting that font.
- The font file (`*.ttf`).
- A LaTeX name for the font.
- A LaTeX distribution which supports TrueType fonts[19] and automatic generation of PK files[20].

In this document, when some language section proposes some font, the fontencoding, the font file and the LaTeX name are given. If you want to install some other font for some language, see below.

Step 1. Put the font file somewhere into your TTF search path.[21] Take care to change the filename to contain only lowercase letters.

Step 2. Run

```
ttf2tfm <fontfilename> <tfmpath>/<latexname>@<subfontencoding>@
```

Here `<fontfilename>` and `<latexname>` are as described above. `<tfmpath>` is your TFM search path.[22] `<subfontencoding>` is the name of some SFD file[23], use `Unicode` unless mentioned otherwise.[24]

Step 3. Add the line output at the end of `ttf2tfm`'s output to `ttfonts.map`. This line should be something like

```
<latexname>@<subfontencoding>@    <fontfilename>
```

If you want to install some font which contains the characters for some fontencoding, you can easily extend the fontencoding as follows (as long as it is some fontencoding for Unicode encoded TrueType fonts):

Step 1. Choose some LaTeX name for the font. If you have different font files in the same font family for e.g. normal, bold, italic etc. you should choose different LaTeX names, in most cases just use the font's filename (without `*.ttf`)

Step 2. Choose some LaTeX font family name for the font. This name should not have more than five letters (all lowercase), take e.g. the first five letters of the font name or some other sufficiently clear, unique and natural abbreviation.

Step 3. Create a file `<lowercase fontencoding><fontfamily>.fd` and containing

```
\ProvidesFile{<lowercase fontencoding><fontfamily>.fd}
\DeclareFontFamily{<fontencoding>}{<fontfamily>}
```

Take care to provide a type the fontencoding using the correct case (lowercase or normal) as told above.

Step 4. For each font file in that family add

```
\DeclareFontShape{<fontencoding>}{<fontfamily>}{m}{n}{<-> * <latexname><suffix>}{}
```

to the file created in step 3. To find out which `<suffix>` to use, look at other font definition files for that fontencoding (i.e. some `<fontencoding>*.fd` file). While you are looking at that file anyway, you should look whether there are any other specialities which you may want to reproduce.

[19] We assume that this is done via `ttf2tfm` and `ttf2pk` or some programs of equivalent configuration syntax.
[20] The latter is not strictly necessary, but we will not consider the additional measures to take if this is note the case.
[21] `kpsewhich -expand-var $TTFONTS` will show this path. You may also set it in `texmf.cnf` or as an environment variable.
[22] `kpsewhich -expand-var $TFMFONTS` will show this path. You may also set it in `texmf.cnf` or as an environment variable.
[23] See `ttf2tfm`'s documentation. This is something else than the fontencoding.
[24] You may install a font with different encodings if they have different LaTeX names. The encodings `Unicode` and `UnicodeT` can even coexist with the same LaTeX name, because all subfont names in UnicodeT are postfixed with `t`.

7.2 Direct access to Unicode fonts

7.2.1 The fontencoding LUC

There is a special fontencoding `LUC` which gives direct access to Unicode fonts by code position. When `LUC` is activated, just use `\textunicodechar{`*<number>*`}` to access code position *<number>*.

To be used with `LUC`, a font `font` must be split into subfonts named `fontXX` where `XX` is hexadecimal value from 00 to 16FF (formatted as `%02x` (`printf`-style)).

The font `fontXX` should contain the code positions `U+XX00..U+XXFF`.

Note that kerning and ligatures do not work with fontencoding LUC.

When you install TrueType fonts as described in 7.1, choose `Unicode` or `UnicodeX`[25] as subfont encoding. This will generate font using the above mentioned naming conventions.

7.2.2 Using input encoding `utf8` to access Unicode fonts

If you have set up a font to be usable with fontencoding `LUC` [26], you can directly access it with the input encoding `utf8` using the following code:

```
\makeatletter
  % \unichar is called by utf8. Redefine it to call \textunicodechar
\renewcommand\unichar[1]{\textunicodechar{#1}}
  % If the active fontencoding does not support direct Unicode access,
  % fall back to the normal ucs.sty-mechanism
\ProvideTextCommandDefault{\textunicodechar}[1]{\uni@char{#1}}
```

Now a Unicode character in your document will use `\textunicodechar` in all fontencodings with support it (e.g. `LUC`), and the normal mechanism otherwise.

Therefore you will be able to access characters not yet supported by `ucs.sty` directly using fontencoding `LUC`.

A full example using `code2000.ttf`[27] would be:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[LUC,T1]{fontenc}
\makeatletter
\renewcommand\unichar[1]{\textunicodechar{#1}}
\ProvideTextCommandDefault{\textunicodechar}[1]{\uni@char{#1}}

\begin{document}
  {
  \fontfamily{c2000}\fontencoding{LUC}\selectfont
  ⋈⋹⋕⋺⋈ % U+E0A6 U+E086 U+E096 U+E085 U+E0A7
  }
\end{document}
```

Note that this example would not show in an editor otherwise unless `code2000.ttf`[28] or some similarly encoded font is used to display the source.

[25] `UnicodeX` supports code positions greater than `U+FFFF`. It does not work with all versions of `ttf2tfm`.
[26] See 7.2.1
[27] Code2000: `http://home.att.net/~jameskass/`
[28] Code2000: `http://home.att.net/~jameskass/`

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